# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Rejected communications will not be re-

turned Letters and packages should be properly

sealed. 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway -- HIGGORY DIGGORY WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATES, Thirtieth street and BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23dat., between 5th and 5th ave .-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and ISth street. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Brondway, -ARRAH MA POGUE; OR.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- NVSTERIES OF CAR ORAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th as., between 58th and 58th sig. FORULAR GARDES CONCRET.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -Could HOOLEY'S OPERA HO SE, Brooklen Hooley's NEW TORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 518 Broadway.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 629 Browless .- FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

New York, Monday, Angust 9, 1869.

### THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN WILL future receive their . are at the BRANCE OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HARALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brookiya.

ADVERTISEMENTS and Subscriptions and al letters for the New York Hanan will be seccived as above.

### THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated August &

Negotiations for the purchase of Cuba have been opened at Madrid. On account of the complicity of the Spanish priests in the Carlist insurrection the Minister of Justice has ordered the bishops to issue circulars to the clergy on their duites to the nation

The difficulty between the Suitan and the Vicero of Egypt is in a fair way of settlement. The foreign Powers have advised ishmail Pacha to keep quiet.

The committee appointed by the French Senate to examine the Senatus Consultum have adopted the

of the budget of the Foreign Minister. This is regarded as a strong evidence of confidence in the foreign policy of Baron Beust,

London Saturday Review contains an article on the approaching interuniversity boat race. It "the boldness of the Harvard crew in challenging the Oxfords on their own grounds serves sympathy and admiration." The date of the race has not yet been decided on.

Cuban advices received in Washington yesterday state that all the disposable reinforcements on the island have been sent to the aid of the Spanish troops in the insurrectionary districts and an activcampaign will be commenced as soon as the rains season is over. Several unimportant engagements have taken place in the Cinco Villas districts, in all of which the Spaniards were defeated, with a total loss of 400. The town of Holguin has been captured by the Cubans with its fortifications and stores, and is to be made the headquarters of the Cuban government. Two hundred and fitty men. recruited in Indiana, Onio and Kentucky, landed on the 28th and joined the patriot forces, taking with them a valuable supply of areas, ammunition and

# Mexico.

The Indians of the State of Chiapas, on the fron-At Chamula and several other large towns they have raised the standard of insurrection and murdered the curate and other residents. About 10,600 of them marched on San Cristobal, but were defeated by the government. They were afterwards reinforced and con tiqued to invested the city.

# Nicaragua.

The government forces of Nicaragna are daily increasing and hopes are entertained that the rebeltion would soon be quelled. No doubts are enter tained that the French company will be successful in their efforts to construct un interoceunic cans through the republic. The authorities are alive to the importance of the work and render it als the aid in their power. This enterprise, if commenced, death plow to a canal on the isthmas of Panama. Fenador.

In Ecuador the strictest despotism prevails everyat Quito issued a decree declaring the republic in a state of war and investing the Executive traordinary powers in order to queil the threatened disturbances. Earthquakes continue to be felt, quite a severe shock being feit at Calla at midnight of July The volcano of Catonaxi is in a state of active

# During the recent visit of the Duke of Edinburg to

the King of the Maories. His Majesty feit aggrieved mently refused to see the Governor of the colony. A shock of earthquake has been felt on the Secretary Fish gives as the reason for the seizure of the Spanish gunboats which are being built in this city that they were intended to relieve the Span

New Zealand he refused to grant an interview with

ish fleet now doing coast duty around Cuba and permit the fleet being used to reinaugurate the Pe vian war. He says he does not intend to permit the s to leave our waters; but it they do leave without his permission he will send after them s force which will astonish the Dons and compel authority to be respected.

A story is current in Washington that at the time General Sickles' name was being discussed in Cabe net meeting, previous to his appointment as Minis ter to Spain, Attorney General Hoar and Secretar, Fish suggested that the General's complicity with the Ostend manifesto might seriously interfere with his usefulness at the Spanish Court. Secretary Rawlins and Postmaster Gene-Creswell, in reply to this objection, narked that at the time they were in favor of the manifesto. After a brief silence the nt solved the question of appointment by saying that he, too, was in favor of the manifesto at

The railroad war at Albany is being waged with ted vigor. On Saturday afternoon a meeting Common Council was held, at which Mr. Herrick, the city director of the Susquehanna Italiroad Company, and who favors the arie interest, was removed and Eli Perry appointed director in Herrick's alin that the quarrel originated from a refusal of ion with the Erie Company to transport no coal over their road except that furnished by mines with

which the Brie is now under contract, thus per-

petuating the coal monopoly.

The President has recognized Gregario Domingues as Cousui for Equator at New York.

Governor Hoffman will deliver the address before the Saratoga Agricultural Society at its annual fair,

At Mattoon, Ill., during the eclipse on Saturday the mercury fell forty-two degrees in one hour. Great distress prevails among the poor of Wash igion, and some are already perishing from the want of the necessaries of life. Since April last 550 families per month, averaging two persons to each family, have been relieved by the Nauonal Preed-

General Rosecrans has declined the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. His letter of de-clination indicates that he does not consider nimselv a citizen of that State. The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at Columbus on Wednesday next to take action in regard to making a new nomi

Thomas Shields, living in Jackson's alley, Brooklyn, was arrested resterday on a charge of causing the death of his wife, Catharine, by neglecting to provide the necessaries of life for her. The wre woman died from sheer destitution and want.

Walter Brown, the champion oarsman of America eit this city on Saturday last by the Inman steumer for Liverpool, to row a match for the championship

Ground will be broken to-day for the new Pos office. It is reported that arrangements have been consummated by which the building will be located fifty feet nearer the City Hall than was first decided upon, leaving that amount of additional space for he rapidly increasing business at the lower

Last evening the steamer Rin Van Winkle, on her teturn from the Fishing Banks, when opposite Jersey Olty, ran down a sailboat containing six persons. the steamer's course was stopped and a boat's crew rescued from their imminent per

### Prominent Acrivals in the City.

Commander John Waters, T. W. Trevor, F. L. Vandecelick and E. McCormick, of the United States Navy; G. W. Griffen, of the United States Army; D. anight, of San Francisco; A. J. Right, of Nevada and II. R. Purcier, of Texas, are at the Metropolitar

Captain Edgar N. Wilcox, of the United States Army; Major D. W. Hughes, of Boston, and H. C. Bates, of Quebec, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. Campbell and Benjamin Harnett, of Philadelphia; General Sullivan, late United States Consul at senos Ayres, and W. B. Crane, of New York, are at the Astor House.

Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis; Colonel Campbell,

of Toronto, and Professor Williams, of Cambridge, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

### The Cabinet Meeting on Tuesday-What Does It Mean ?

We learn by telegram from Washington that a Cabinet meeting will be held on Tuesday next, at which nearly all the members are expected to be present, and when the most important subject for consideration will be the Cuban question and our relations with Spain with regard to it. Considering that the President and the members of the Cabinet are away from the seat of government in different directions, taking, as the rest of the world takes at this season, some recreation, there is reason to believe this sudden return and holding a full Cabinet council has some unusual significance. The question naturally arises, what does it mean? What new movement about Cuba and Spain? It is said the call for the meeting has special reference to this subject. The removal of Admiral Hoff from the com

mand of the United States squadron in the

Gulf and around Cuba immediately after the seizure of the Spanish gunboats which were under construction in this country indicates a change of policy relative to Cuba. We do not know what the nature of the instructions to Admiral Hoff were since he was put in command of the Gulf squadron, and he may have been only doing his duty under them; but we do know that our fleet was doing service for Spain more than protecting American citizens or American interests. If there be a change of policy, therefore, on the part of the government about Cuba, as there seems to be, it is consistent and proper that another officer should be placed in command of the Gulf squadron. The most suitable man, probably, for that important post just now is Admira Porter. In connection with these movements we may notice the language of the Secretary day, implying that he was prepared to recognize and follow public sentiment. Fish said, "if the people of my own State and of the United States will be pleased to bear with my infirmities I shail in all things defer to their better judgment, and believe that their judgment has con firmed them in the right." It is not known cer tainly whether the Secretary had or had not in his mind Cuba and the fact that public sentiment is strongly in favor of the Cuban cause: but as this is the most prominent subject now engaging the public mind it is reasonable to suppose he had. At any rate be emphatically recognized the justice and right of popular opinion and his duty to conform to it. In a word. the Secretary proclaims his faith in the ob doctrine of nox populi vox Dei. If by his infirmities be means his shortcomings hereto fore on the question of Caba, the people will be prepared to forgive him, as he desires, should be from this time forth follow public sentiment and conform to the public will. Looking at the action of the government in

selzing the Spanish gunboats we cannot doubt that it is to be followed up by more decided and vigorous measures with a view to aid, indirectly at least, the Cuban patriots, so as to secure ultimately the independence and annexation of Cuba. The pretext for seizing these gunboats is good enough for all diplomatic purposes, but there must have been another motive or arrière pensée for the action. We do not suppose the Peruvian Minister was much afraid of these vessels going round Cape Horn to attack his country or that the adminstration really apprehended such a contingency; but it was fair enough to seize them on this pretext and will answer all the purposes of diplomatic palaver. However, the American people understand that it is a movement in favor of Cuba, and so it will be understood by Spain and the world. The administration. then, is committed to the cause of Cuba It cannot go back without humiliation and the contempt of the world. It must go forward; for if by any chance the Cubans should fail to secure their independence through the timidity or inaction of the United States, after our government has taken this step, we should be laughed at for our

It is said that the Cabinet council to be held on Tuesday will also discuss the question as to what further instructions should be sent to our Minister at Madrid. If the recent news from Spain can be relied upon, to the effect that the Spanish government had set its face | before mentioned principle. Besides, the pro- tride shakes down snow!

weakness by all nations.

against parting with Cuba on any conditions, gramme of the Council has not yet been made further instructions on this matter to General Sickles would be useless. We hope, however, the government of Spain is not so blind to what is transpiring in Caba and to the impossibility of holding that island much longer. Cuba can never more be useful to Spain as a colony if even the insurrection could be put down, which is not at all likely: while as an independent State or as a portion of the United States she might have a considerable trade with the island. The United States have been far more valuable to England in this respect than they would have been as colonies. But, however wise or unwise Spain may be with regard to Cuba and to the efforts of the United States to stop bloodshed and the ruin of the island, our government has but one course to follow, and that is to act in accordance with the almost unanimous sentiment of the country. Cuba must be free, and, if necessary, through the action of this republic. Spain would not be so insane as to go to war with us, and would yield to necessity if the government should follow up boldly its present course. On this question the administration can make itself popular, as all parties are for Cuba. The press of Europe even acknowledge that the independence or acquisition of the island through the interposition of the United States is the only solution of the difficulty. Will the Cabinet council on Tuesday decide to go forward in this matter or to stand still? That is the question. We think it will see that its duty and interest lie in acting in conformity with public sentiment.

### The Reliese.

The eclipse has been quite a success. It has passed off in a manner to gratify the highest expectation. We have had a grand and rare sensation; and the world has not been destroyed, nor have the signs of the approaching end been multiplied. Scientific men have had their dearest wish gratified; they have witnessed a solar eclipse and made their observations in the most favorable circumstances, and seekers after knowledge are hopeful that as the result our stock of astronomical knowledge will be greatly increased. All along the belt, wherever scientific parties had stationed themselves, observations were made with success, and accurate photographs were taken of the different phases of the eclipse.

The observations seem to have been peculiarly interesting at Des Moines, Iowa; Springfield and Mattoon, Ill., and at Shelbyville, Ky. At Des Moines the rosecolored protuberances of the sun appeared to the number of five or six, the largest being on the sun's southwestern quarter. It was discovered that the mercury fell thirteen degrees during the progress of the eclipse. The darkness during the totality was intense Venus and Mercury were seen by the naked eye. At Shelbyville quite a host of scientific men had gathered together. Professor Winlock used the new instrument, the spectroscope, with wonderful success. In the spectrum of the protuberances of the sun he observed eleven bright lines, not more than five having been observed heretofore. Between the moon and the earth he observed a shower of meteors. Photographs of the sun were taken at different times during the partial obscuration. The beautiful red protuberances were visible to the naked eye; so also were the stars Mercury. Vega, Venus and Arcturus. At Springfield and Mattoon observations were also made by several scientific men, and photographs taken of the sun. One of the telescopes used at Mattoon was provided with means for accurately measuring the divisions of the protuberances on the sun and the corona. The mercury fell forty-two degrees within one hour.

What are those protuberances that project from the corona? Do they, after all, belong to the sun? What are the bright lines which Professor Winlock observed in the spectrum of those protuberances? These are the questions which are uppermost in every mind and which scientific men will now have to set themselves to answer. We shall no doubt have all manner of speculations, and theories innumerable will be given to the world. But we are not without the hope that, if scientific men give themselves to the work and lend to each other helping hands and heads, some definite and satisfactory result will be attained. The spectroscope has proved itself a mighty agent in the hands of the astronomer. Photography has become an agent scarcely less useful. It will be a credit to the United States if her sons succeed in first pointing the way to a complete solution of the composition and general character of the great solar orb, the mighty king of day. Something, we fee assured, has already been attained in this direction. Astronomy will be fairly entitled to the name of the Star-eyed Science when she shall have driven this other mystery from the dominion of nature. When we know the sun as well as we now know the moon shall we or shall we not be the source of light? We shall yet himself with a robe of light which is all his own or whether even he struts about in bor-rowed raiment. Science may yet take the shine out of the sun.

Baron Bount on the Ecumenical Connell. In the HERALD of yesterday we printed the reply of Von Beust, the Chancellor and Foreign Minister of the Austro-Hungarian government, to the circular of Prince Hohenlohe, regarding the forthcoming General Council. It will be remembered that some weeks since the Bavarian Prime Minister Issued circulars to all the so-called Catholic governments, forecasting the probable doings of the Council, and urging upon those governments the propriety of holding a conference for the purpose of considering what measures of defence should be adopted in the premises We had already learned by a cable despatch what was the nature of Von Beust's reply. The full text, however, is now before us; and we have no choice but to say that it comes up to our highest expectation and confirms all the good impressions formerly received of the superior character and high statesmanly qualities of the Austrian Chancellor. The Austro-Hangarian government, he says, "has adopted the freedom of all religious within the liberally constituted civil society as its leading principle." To take any steps to prevent the meeting of the Council or in any way to interfere with the freedom of its

action would be inconsistent with the

public. Of its latended doings nothing has yet been officially divulged. In such circumstances the conference proposed by Prince Hobeniohe would be premature, and might do more harm than good. The governments, he thinks, are in a position in which they can await the action of the Council. If the Council encroaches on the rights of States or on the prerogatives of the Executive, it will be time enough to sound the note of alarm and take common action in self-defence. Meanwhile the Chancellor is disposed to think that good will come of the Council, as the different bishops representing the different States will carry with them to Rome "a knowledge of the practical necessities of our age." It may now, we think, be taken for granted that Austria will not send to the Council any secular representative. This is now the great question. It is difficult to resist the conviction that Von Beust has robbed Napoleon of a fine chance of making a display. But for the former the secular conference proposed by Bavaria would certainly have been held. In that Council Napoleon would have been supreme. Von Boust is one of the great leaders of the age.

### City Politics-The State of Parties

It is very evident, from the graphic sketch given in the article under the head of "City Politics," published in yesterday's HERALD, of the state of parties in this city, that the coming campaign will test the policy of the Tammany leaders to the utmost. The German democrats, hitherto a very placid voting body, are becoming restive. Through the impolitic measures (in party parlance) of the republicans in the Legislature touching the Excise law frequent desertions have taken place from the republican to the democratic camp. Considerable strength has thus been added to the German vote, which, with the natural accretions through emigration for the past few years, since the split in the republican party, has made them, as they claim, the strongest voting nationality in the city. Stronuous efforts are being made by a few leaders among them to consolidate this strength and to make it an engine of power in furtherance of Kieir ambilion to take first places in the city government. How far the Tammany chiefs, against whom those demands are di-rected, are prepared to yield or may be compelled to yield, will not be disclosed till some time later in the campaign. As fully explained in the article referred to, under the head of "City Politics," this new movement on the part of the German voters and their leaders threatens the Tammany ring with serious in-

convenience if not positive danger. Two other organizations, the offshoots of Tammany democracy, are also preparing for the contest. These are the democratic Union and the Mozart parties-one the creation of the late Miles O'Reilly, the other a once very powerful organisation under the leader ship of Fernando Wood. The hope of these two parties, even if under the most adventitious circumstances they should unite as one body, of exercising any influence for the usual political party objects, the plunder of the public purse, can only have a chance of fruition in the dissensions that may arise between Tammany and the German auxiliaries that are preparing for revolt. Should such a contingency occur the united party would undoubtedly be subsidized by Tammany, taken into her saintly arms, and their return to the fold and the true fa'd commemorated by some signal acts of favor to a select few of the quondam leaders.

The republican party is still intent on its own destruction, and has neither inclination nor real power to contest the distribution of the city offices in the coming charter election. To this complexion has the rivalry between the Twenty-second street and Twenty-third street organizations come at last. If a reconciliation on the basis recommended in the address of the Union Republican the republican electors of the city and State, and which was published in yesterday's HERALD, be effected a different political result from that now apparent may follow. In this case Tammany would have an additional danger to guard against in maintaining its supremacy and the opposing organizations an unexpected element of strength in pressing their demands. In any event the citizens will only have left them the choice of two evils. They are in the position of the boy in the show anxious to discriminate between Napoleon Bonaparte and the Duke of Wellington. They have paid their money and they may take

EXTORTION. -- Three hundred and seventy mand dollars were obtained from the people of this city in the last year, on false pretences, by six city railroad companies. This lous extertion had no justification, no right in it, and is not different from highway robbery except in the fact that it seems imposable to punish it. Nominally the companier collect their revenue tax, but in doing it they collect from the people three hundred and seventy thousand dollars in excess of the tax. Are not the people taxed enough already that these companies should impose such an addi-

CONSTANTINOPLE is not yet quite appeased in the quarrel with Egypt's magnate, and the reason appears to be that the wound it feels is one of dignity and sentiment. Hence its wish to humiliate the Viceroy by compelling him to make acknowledgment of his direct dependency on the Porte in a way to take the gloss from his pride of place. He spread himself too much as a sovereign before Western Europe, and the Sultan's men want to show Western Europe how they can "take him

Touchine Veracity. - An opéra bouffe journal contradicts a report of the HERALD, and in support of this contradiction parades the affidavit of a Bohemian writer made before a Bohemian notary. One Bohemian swears before another Bohemian that Dr. Crane "says" a recent HERALD report of his utterances is false. Now, will Dr. Crane himself make an affidavit to that effect? If he will we will notice it as it deserves.

SNOW fell near Montreal on the 6th o August-perhaps one of the many atmospheric modifications due to the eclipse. But what a country for human babitation, where every

The battle of injunctions going on at Albany about the Susquehanna Railroad assumes very lateresting aspect. Our correspondence yesterday and to-day gives a pretty clear state-

The Susquehanna Railroad War.

ment of the origin of the war which the irresible Fisk, Jr., is leading on the side of Erie against the president and treasurer of the Susquehanna road. It appears that the affair has a very dark foundation, as coal seems to be at the bottom of it all. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad has hitherto been run very satisfactorily in the view of its original design, which, among other things, was to reduce the price of coal by the facilities of transportation from certain mines in Pennsylvania. It is alleged, however, that this system clashed somewhat with the interests of th Erie road in the matter of certain contracts which Fisk had made with other Pennsylvania mines. There are, of course, many other stories abroad to account for this sudden interference with the management of the new road. and there were not wanting plenty of judget to issue injunctions on all sides. As the matter stands now it would be hard to say who is in possession; but, as Fisk said as soon as he got out of the hands of the police, he has been "in twenty such scrapes before," and it is quite probable that he may come out of

this one with the standard of Erle flying. Absorption of all the railroad interests, as well as steamboats and operas, is the ruling passion with Fisk, Jr. The Susquebann road connects with the Erie at Binghamton, and Fisk probably thinks that if it is not branch of the Erie it ought to be; so he endeavors to get possession of it by indirectly, through some of the bondholders, instituting charges of malfeasance against President Ramsey and Treasurer Phelps, and to obtain a transfer of the receivership to himself. At the close of the fight on Saturday it was a drawn battle. There was, in fact, no legally recognized receiver at that time, and things were slightly chaotic, but Judge Peckham promises to decide that question this morning. Then we shall no doubt have another meteoric shower of injunctions. If Fisk persists in surrounding the premises with his posse comitatus, as he did on Friday, we may have some broken heads as well as broken injunctions before the war is over.

# The British Government and Its Subject By recent cable despatches we learn that

the treatment of certain British subjects, held captive and otherwise supposed to be badly used by President Lopez, in Paraguay, was descanted upon by the English Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons. The Secretary stated that the last account of the condition of the captives came from some American naval officers. It is curious to notice how much official information reaches the British government from American sources-such, for instance, as that little episode of the Abyssinian war. But that is not the point to which we, mean to refer just now. It is this-that the British government never loses sight of its subjects wherever they may go; that it never fails to look after their welfare and to extend to them protection as far as it can. And we must admit that it generally carries its point in this respect. As far as the Englishmen in Paraguay upon whom Lopez has laid his hand are concerned, they may or may not deserve the restraint imposed upon them. They are said to be a number of scions of some noble English houses, who have, as a matter of adventure, thrown themselves into the turmoil of this Paraguayan war, and are found fighting occasionally on one side or the other-with the allies to-day and with the imperialists to-morrow. If this be so Lopez may not be much to blame in putting them in safe keeping. But the British government, in thus investigating the circumstances and declaring its intention to protect its subjects, if any wrong be done them, affords a striking reference to our citizens in Cuba and elsewhere. It presents an example which our administration might follow, we think, without sacrificing its dignity or conflicting with the supposed consistency of our much misunderstood neutrality laws. England still knows how to protect its citizens abroad, whether they be right or wrong. We seem to have lost or forgotten the inspiration of 1812, which demanded that American citizens should be restored to their rights, no matter what foreign flag covered them or what sovereignty claimed their allegiance.

GENERAL ROSECRANS cannot swallow Obio democracy. He declines the nomination of that party for Governor, which nomination he kindly terms an honor, explaining that he must devote himself to "duties deemed sacred to his creditors and family." We regret that the General's creditors are of so much moment in his life; but only fancy the chagrin of the Ohlo democrats when a man thus declares that he would rather pay his debts than

run on their ticket. BEN BUTLER FOR THE SENATE. - Andy Johnson is certain to go to the Senate, and Ben Butler is organizing things in Massachusetts in order that he also may get there presently, in place of that nobody, Mr. Henry Wilson. This is well. We shall be rejoiced to see Andy and Ben side by side on that splendid arena and to note their tilts. There is fun in the future. "Here we are again, Mr. Merryman."

TENNESSEE has slaughtered Stokes in an out and out style. Even the district that he counted upon as his stronghold-every candidate has a stronghold somewhere—has laid him out as stiff as Paddy's daddy when he was nine days dead. There is only one bad sign in this Tennessee election. This is that the victors already differ as to what their victory means. If they quarrel over that they will waste their triumph.

THE MOST INTERESTING TESTIMONY given in the Hobbs murder case in Boston was that of the officer who sat up to watch the murderer on the night the crime was done. This gives a glimpse into the murderer's mind and shows the full play of his thought. We believe this watch was placed to prevent an attempt at suicide, but in the criminal system of Germany the plan of having always one present with the criminal is followed as a means of inducing confession, a man being seldom or never executed in that country who has not onfessed his crime. Could we not borrow a leaf there with advantage?

The Case of James Hauserty. It is now some months since James Haggerty was appointed United States Consul at the city of Glasgow, Scotland. There were many who at the time thought the appointment a mistake. It was well known to many that Haggerty had at one time been an active agent of the Fenian organization in this city. To appoint such a man to so important a position as that of United States Consul in such a city as Glasgow, if the government at Washlagton were not ignorant of the man's antecedents, could only be regarded as a wanton insult to the British government and people. It was never, however, for a moment believed but that the United States government acted in Ignorance. Mr. Haggerty has not found matters quite to his taste since his arrival in Glasgow. The feeling against him has been intense and general. In consequence of this feeling the British government found it necessary to inquire into the antecedents of the man; and we now learn from a cable despatch

appointment. ENGLISH papers say that there is no fear of war in the East, because Turkey is too poor. Happily, then, there is one government in Europe that knows when it is too poor to go to war and has the magnanimity to act on that knowledge. England has been too poor for many a year, but she has gone to war all the same, and her people have suffered for it.

that said government has refused to recognize

Haggerty will return to New York a sadder.

but, let us hope, a wiser man. He ought to

have had more sense than to accept any such

Mr. Haggerty in the capacity of Consul.

BOAT RACING must fall into disrepute if there is no fair play in it and if a man will, rather than be beaten, resort to any desperate course to cheat his antagonist of a victory. In a recent contest at Pittsburg a man who saw that he was to be beaten fouled with bia antagonist to save himself. If such an act does not rule the man out of all future races this sport will go to the level of rat matches.

Von Brust's success at the head of the Austrian government is sincerely testified to from different sources. The Hungarians declare themselves satisfied with his policy and their relations to the empire as he rules it, while Bismarck remits no jot of the cordial hate with which he distinguishes his great rival.

## MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Despite the sudden passing away of the great solar eclipse the dramatic "stars" in the metropolita drinament continue to shine with undiminished brilliancy. In our little theatrical heaven naught a pording to managerial announcements, we probably be warmed into something like our former dramatic life by the influences of such strange suns "strong stock companies." content ourselves with such goods as the gods provide and hopefully and patiently abide our time. The impetus given to theatrical affairs in this city last week was as timely as it was welcome, and show how our citizens longed and thirsted for the blance to the legitimate, or even to genuine dramatic novelly, we need only mention that at each biance to the legitimate, or even to genuing dramatic novelly, we need only mention that steach of our theatres where such novelties were properly served up to a famished but appreciative public crowded houses during the entire weak have been the rule, where before empty benches and hired oldquers were the only sights that gladuoned managerial eyes. For the present week we have but lew changes to note in the programmes of our theatrest. Jefferson and "Rib Yan Winkle" still occupy the boards at Booth's; John E. Owens and "Self" hold sway at Wallack's; Dan Bryant, Dominick Murray and "Arrah na Fogue" continue at Niso's; the Worrell Sisters and "Jalla Rookh" remain at the Museum; and "Hecory Diccory Fox" still survives at the Olympic. The only fresh theatrical working this week will be "Green Bushes" at the Grand Opera House; "The Mysteries of Carrow," at the Bowert; and "The King of the Eng" at Touy Pastor's Opera House.

At Booth's theatre Mr. Joseph Jefferson, in his great impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle," has been playing to such audiences as are seldom, at this season of the year, seen congregated within the waits of a theatre. Large and fashionable, crutical and appreciative—in fact, just such audiences as an exclusive to the property of the surface of a great actor into a bright blaze, to induces him to endeavor to deserve the applianse which, night after night, as in the case of Mr. Jefferson, is a little better supported; but, as unbegrudgingly bestowed. We would like to are Mr. Jefferson just as in the case of Mr. Jefferson is a little better supported; but, as booth's, is enjoyable, if not praiseworthy. Mr. Jefferson as poor, comical, sleepy "Old Rip," is pro-

things considered. "Rip vau "Braisworth Bootn's, is enjoyable, if not praisworth Bootn's, is enjoyable, if not praisworth Bootn's, is enjoyable, if not praisworth Bootn's Boo

things considered. 'Rip Van Winkle,' as card at Booth's, is enjoyable, if not praisoworthy. Mr. Jefferson as poor, comical, sleepy 'Old Rip,' is probably without a living equal upon the stage, and we are glad to know that he is creating as great a foror now, if not actually greater, in this character as though he had never before appeared before our citizens in the same rote.

"Arrah ha Pogue," at Niblo's, is attracting large andiences. The piece has been produced in a style creditable altike to all concerned—management, actists and carpenters—and, furthermore, it enjoys the advantages of an exceedingly strong cast. Mr. Dan Bryant as Shaun the Poet, a character in which all the sympathies of the audience are concentrated, divides the honors with Mr. Dominick Murray, who, in the rode of Michael Feeney, the informer, assumes a character quite the reverse of Shaun. The very nature of the work which he is called upon in the plees to perform renders him atmost detestable to the majority of the audience. Mr. Murray is a clever actor, and so ably does he fill the role of the hypocritical, deceiving, sneaking villain that the audience, despite the aversion and antagonism which it feels from first to last towards the hatchit character, acknowledges in various complimentary ways the worth of the actor, who endeavors to please them by doing justice to that same character. This set scenes in the first and last acts are nightly received with storms of applause, and all the other scenes in the piece are creditable, if not grand. It is more than probable that the piece will have a long and successful run.

At Wallack's Mr. John E. Owens has achieved a most decided success in his new role of John Unit, in Mrs. Bateman's comedy of "Self. He is admirably supported by Mesers. W. R. Floyd, Oliver Doud, B. T. Kinggold, and Misses Effle Geimog, Annie Deland, Amelia Harris, Florence Stanley, and Mrs. F. Mordaunt. With such a cast as this it would os almost uppossible for any piece not to draw, ao matter how stupid the piot or unniere

vivacious sisters, is full of fun, froite, enjoyable songs and laughable puns, and is just the piece in which both the giris can give full vent to their mercurial and palatable peculiarities. The burleague is given every evening, while in the afternoon the regular company of the establishment appears in a series of light comedies and farces.

At the Grand Opera House Miss Lucilie Western appears this evening in the drama of "Green Rusbes," in which she will sustain the dual character of Mami and Mine. St. Aubert. The piece will be withdrawn from the boards after this week to make room for the "Sea of loe," which drama, after weeks of preparation, will be produced at this house on next Monday evening.

"Blecory Diccory Fox" and the Kiralfy roupe is extremely enjoyable, and the Riralfy roupe is extremely enjoyable, and the pas de deux by the two bronzers never falls to receive a deserved encore. On next Friday evening "Hiccory" celebrates his one nunfredil representation before the footlights, At the Bowers theatre Mr. W. H. Whalley the evening commences a short engagement, appearing in the "Mysteries of Carrow," a Lonsion sensation, and in "Jaques Strop," As this will be Mr. Whalley's first appearance since his recovery from his recent, illness it is more than probable that the hone will be well filled by his friends to give him a hearty welcome back again to the boards.

Tony Pastor having successfully inaugurated The regular senson at fits popular liste temps in the lowery does not intend that his parrons shall hunger long for dramatic novely or sepastion. Another new drama, entitled, "Joe Kidd; or, King of the Ring," is announced for this evening, besages other attractions too numerous to mention.

The Central Park Garden, musical with Thomes two orchestras, is shill the retreat to which perspire good evenings.

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